FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,567.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 77.

They Bloom and Die.

One of the workers of the world
Dying toiled and toiling died;
But others worked and world went on
And was not changed when he was gone.
A young arm stricken, a wide sail furled;
And only a few men sighed.

One of the heroes of the world
Fought, conquer, then fought to fall,
Fought, conquer, then fought to fall,
And fell down slain in his blood-stained mail
And over his form they slept;
And over his form they slept;
His cause was lost and his banner furled;
And only a woman wept.

One of the singers among mankind
Sang healing songs from an overwrought heart
Sang healing songs from an overwrought heart
Men listened the grass and wind
Men listened the grass and wind
Were musing the rest unsung like a wave;
Were musing the rest unsung like a wave;
And now of his fame that will ne'er depart
And now of his fame that will ne'er depart
He has never heard in his grave.
He has never heard in his grave.

One of the women who only love
Loved and grieved and faded away—
Loved and grieved and faded away—
Where these are gone to the God above;
Where these are gone to the God above;
What more of each can I say?
What more of each can I say?
There are human flowers that flower and fall,
There are human flowers that flower and fall,
This is the song and end of them all.
This is the song and end of them all.
—*London Athenæum.*

A Disappointed Policy Holder Seeking Information.

The following letter is published in the Argonaut of insurance companies, since it is said that laughter lengthens life.

"Mr. ——, *Vice President of the* —— *Life Insurance Company:*

"DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of a postal card advising me that my next annual premium (policy No. 43,369) is $147 04. Hereby I am reminded that the life-insurance business, as managed by your company, is, like the providence of God, past finding out. I began paying $80 cash and $2 note on this policy in 1867, and it seemed on these terms an inexpensive luxury. It would have been if I had died. Unhappily I survived, and now for ten years I have been struggling as much to keep the policy as myself alive. But the appetite of this policy, I observe *does* grow by what it feeds on, and the danger is that it will shortly exceed in its demands my ability to provide for it, and I shall see it die on my hands.

"The steady and constant increase in the amount of the premium on this policy begins to excite my curiosity, not to say my alarm, several years ago. The age I was when I applied for enlightenment (I have passed through the hands of five or six, each of whom has amassed a fortune) declined so overwhelmed me with mathematics of the most mixed and abstruse character that I fell back from the investigation greatly humiliated at my own ignorance, and profoundly impressed with the reasons of the company—or the agent; I could not tell which.

"I think I realize, and hope I appreciate gratefully, the beneficent operation of steady progress in the cost of the policy. It makes one contemplate death with equanimity, and look upon that consummation as devoutly to be wished for—to terminate the company. Did you ever see Booth or McCullough might deliver Hamlet's soliloquy and thrill an audience by just holding up one of your life insurance policies at the words 'What's the respect that makes calamity of so long life'?

"But I fear I trespass on your time. Is it true that insurance officials, notwithstanding the meagreness of their salaries, are overworked? I will come at once to business. I need not trace the steady increase in these premiums. Sufficient that last year I paid $132 75, and this year I am called for $147 04, upon a policy the original premium of which was $132 ten years ago. At this rate of increase, and discouragingly sound health, I can not undertake to compete with the company. Be aware, of course, that a policy-holder who has paid ten annual premiums can hardly expect the consideration due one who, not being insured, seeks information. Not a fish *in the basket*, I do not expect the consideration due one *in the sea*. And I *would* like to know whether policy No. 43,369 has any surrender value. I am already in possession of a considerable accumulation of tracts, pamphlets, circulars, almanacs, calendars, and extracts from religious newspapers which afford abundant knowledge as to the facilities and methods of getting into life-insurance. But what I now seek is information as to how to get *out*.

"Pardon me if I have used too great liberality in addressing a man whose acquaintance with logarithms, mortality tables, and the differential calculus entitles him to the *name* of benefactor and the *degree* of an actuary. I am not ignorant of what is due the representative of $27,000,000—if these be the figures—as assets. I address you because your name appears on the seductive postal card which advises me to add $147 04 to these twenty millions. I presume you are no stranger to the complaints of disappointed policy holders, and it is not impossible that you dismiss them all without consideration. But there *may be some one* in your employ who can show me the cheapest way out. Will you please refer me to him, that I may present my policy and receipts and, things, with the conundrum which has staggered the intelligence of Daniel Webster—'What is all this worth?' But even Webster knew scarcely anything of life insurance."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A SKILFUL ENGINEERING FEAT.—The frame structure of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company at Franklin avenue, Norristown, was removed on Sunday and the iron bridge put in its place. All the work was performed in seventy-five minutes. The iron bridge was built upon a temporary trestling north of the frame structure, and as soon as the old bridge was removed the new slid gracefully down greased tracks to the position which it now occupies. This feat in engineering was witnessed by a large gathering of persons. The structure is thirty feet long and weighs about twenty-five tons.—*Norristown Register.*

No more one-dollar notes can be supplied by the Treasurer until about the first of August.

Changes in the Senate.

[From the New York Herald.]

One of the most significant factors in the present political problem is found in the changes to occur in the United States Senate, the nature of which will be determined very largely by the legislatures to be elected this fall, which will be called upon to elect Senators to fill the vacancies caused by those whose terms are about to expire. Of the twenty-five Senators whose terms of office cease on third of March next, fourteen are Democrats and eleven are Republicans. Successors to twenty-one of them are yet to be chosen, and of the four already elected Senator Allison is the only one who will succeed himself. The accompanying table gives a list of Senators whose terms will expire on the date mentioned:

Alabama	James L. Pugh.
Arkansas	James D. Walker.
California	James T. Farley.
Colorado	Nathan P. Hill.
Connecticut	Orville H. Platt.
Florida	Wilkinson Call.
Georgia	Joseph E. Brown.
Illinois	John A. Logan.
Indiana	Daniel W. Voorhees.
Iowa	William B. Allison.
Kansas	John J. Ingalls.
Kentucky	John S. Williams.
Louisiana	Benjamin F. Jones.
Maryland	James B Groome.
Missouri	George G. Vest.
Nevada	John P. Jones.
New Hampshire	Henry W. Blair.
New York	Elbridge G. Lapham.
North Carolina	Zebulon B. Vance.
Ohio	George H. Pendleton.
Oregon	James H. Slater.
Pennsylvania	J. Donald Cameron.
South Carolina	Wade Hampton.
Vermont	Justin S. Morrill.
Wisconsin	Angus Cameron.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—An exchange contains the following table of the popular vote in past forty-four years. Some apparent contradiction in the table will be understood when we recollect that on presidents are elected by the votes of the electoral college, and not by the popular vote. The following is the vote for the successful candidates since 1840:

1840—Harrison, Whig,	1,275,011
1844—Polk, Democrat,	1,337,243
1848—Taylor, Whig,	1,360,099
1852—Pierce, Democrat,	1,601,474
1856—Buchanan, Democrat,	1,888,113
1860—Lincoln, Republican,	1,857,640
1864—Lincoln, Republican,	2 219,067
1868—Grant, Republican,	3,015,071
1872—Grant, Republican,	3,597,070
1876—Hayes, Republican,	4 033 297
1880—Garfield, Republican,	4,446,758

The following is the vote for the defeated candidates:

1840—Van Buren, Democrat,	1,128,702
1844—Clay, Whig,	1,299,062
1848—Cass Democrat,	1,220,544
1852—Scott, Whig,	1,386 578
1856—Fremont, Republican,	1 341 514
1860—Douglas, Democrat,	1,366,976
1864—McClellan, Democrat,	1,808 725
1868—Seymour, Democrat,	2,709,613
1872—Greely, Democrat,	2 834,079
1876—Tilden, Democrat,	4,284 265
1880—Hancock, Democrat,	4,413,105

WHAT AILS THE EAST WIND.—In Scotland, in parts particularly exposed, the east wind of May is generally felt as a very severe affliction. On this subject, however, a gentleman was once rebuked in somewhat striking terms. It was the late Lord Rutherfurd, of the Edinburgh bench, who, rambling one day on the Pentland Hills, with his friend Lord Cockburn, encountered a shepherd, who was remarkable in his district for a habit of sententious talking in which he put everything in a triple form. Lord Rutherfurd, conversing with the man, expressed himself in strong terms regarding the east winds, which was then blowing very keenly. "And what is ye at the east wind?" said the shepherd. "It is so bitterly disagreeable," replied the Judge. "I wonder at your finding so much fault with it." "And, pray, did you ever find any good in it?" "Oh, yes." "And what can you say of good for it?" inquired Lord Rutherfurd. "Weel," replied the triadist, "it dries the yird (soil,) it slockens (refreshes) the ewes, and it's God's wull." The learned Judge was silent.

KEEP OUR MONEY AT HOME.—Our people, from one end of the State to the other, all seem to advocate the principle of patronizing home industries, and our State press has something to say upon the subject every week, and yet we go on, in the same old way, wearing Northern shoes, riding in Tennessee wagons and Baltimore buggies, eating Western pork, corn and flour—and in fact, getting nearly everything we use from some other State, when if things were properly managed we could get as good, if not better, articles equally as cheap right here at home. We even see newspapers who preach this when they do not even buy the paper their sheet is printed on in North Carolina. This is a bad state of affairs. What Eastern or Middle North Carolina has not, the West has and vice versa. Then let us bring the East and West nearer together and see what can be done for our mutual benefit.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

"SAVE HER; SHE IS MY WIFE!"—Marital affection is a beautiful thing, and every fresh exhibition of its tenderness affects us to tears. A wife—possibly an old wife—on a certain occasion fell overboard. The husband rushed frantically about the deck, literally tearing his hair out by the handful and crying in the most beseeching tones, "For heaven's sake, save her: she is my wife!" The noble sailors thought of their own sweethearts and ran all risks, and at last brought the poor woman into the cabin of the swooning husband. The look of gratitude he gave them fully repaid them for all their efforts. Then recovering his equanimity he thrust his hand into his wife's wet pocket, pulled out a somewhat plethoric purse and with infinite relief, said: "Old woman, the next time you tumble overboard just leave that purse behind, will you? You scared me almost to death."

The Tidal Wave.

We publish below copious extracts from the leading journals, that our readers may see how the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks has been received—what they think of it, and what it all means:

[From the Washington Gazette.]

The nomination of Grover Cleveland as the democratic candidate for the Presidency is the wisest and most sagacious move made by that party since 1852. It means business first and last. It is the strongest that the democrats could have made. Considered by itself, without reference to platform, it stands more than an even chance to win.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

Grover Cleveland for President! The name is platform enough for any honest party—a pledge adequate to the requirements of every honest voter. It means reform—reform in administration, reform in taxation. The nomination of Governor Cleveland marks, as no other single act could do, the contrast between the democratic party and the republican party.

[From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.]

A ticket bearing the names of Cleveland and Hendricks comes as a benediction to the anxious heart of the nation, speaking of purer methods and of better men. To the young men of the land, whose rising manhood is imbued with the spirit of progress and whose hearts are all aglow with enthusiasm and with hope, it will point the path of lofty patriotic duty to the veterans of democracy. It will be as the trumpet blast calling to battle and to victory. It will be to every interest and to every class the evidence and the assurance that democratic rule means peace and safety to the people, progress and prosperity to the Republic.

[From the Nashville World.]

Connected inseparably with his name, as with that of Tilden, is the charmed word "reform." There has been so much uncleanness in American political life that as fast as men appear who have the courage and ability to reform they are taken up and put to work. Tilden registered his name among the immortals by the terrific energy he exhibited and the successful blows he dealt in ridding New York State and city of the corruptest and most dangerous ring that ever got great communities in their clutch. This work made Tilden President and placed him in the position where he declined a re election, although tendered to him by the unanimous voice of over six millions of freemen. It is this idea of reform that has been the guiding star of Cleveland's life. It has brought him from being Sheriff and Mayor to the Governorship of the Empire State of the Union and will carry him into the Presidency on a tidal wave equal to the one that made Franklin Pierce chief servant of a great nation.

[From the Boston Globe (Butler Independent).]

The democratic candidate is warmly supported in New York by the *Herald* and *Times*. In Boston the conditions have similarly changed, the democrats being aided in the battle for reform by all out two papers. It is the same throughout the country. The secular and religious journals of largest circulation and greatest influence are fighting on the side of reform and honest administration with the regenerated democratic party. The party no longer suffers for lack of funds with which to pay the expenses of speakers, circulate campaign documents and employ canvassers. The prospect of success has brought the financial support necessary for the proper conduct of a campaign. Everything indicates the triumph of principle over the corrupt elements of politics, and in the sunshine of hope for a better era in the life of the American Republic business is even now reviving. March 4, 1885, will see President Cleveland and a reform of the government inaugurated at Washington.

[From the Union Observer.]

Now if there be three men in this country whom the workingmen more deeply distrust and fear than these we would certainly like to have them named. Yet Messrs. Gould, Field and Sage are avowedly the supporters of Blaine's candidacy, and therefore opposed to Cleveland. What kind of campaign madness is it which assumes that the working classes are about to join this trio of unscrupulous monopolists in an endeavor to defeat a pure, fearless and high-minded man like Grover Cleveland?

[From the Denver News.]

If Governor Cleveland had bowed to the will of Tammany, the Kellys and Gradys and Purcells and Cockrans would all be in favor of his nomination now, but the decent democrats of the country would be solid against it.

[From the St. Paul Globe.]

The democracy have fooled long enough with John Kelly and his Tammany following. Concessions have been made to conciliate him of the most humiliating character, but all to no purpose. He comes back with bitter antagonism every time, with reckless hounds like Grady, to breed confusion and disorganization. It began to look this year as if Tammany would co-operate with the party instead of fighting it. The expectation has been disappointed. John Kelly fought Tilden at St. Louis in 1876, as he and his adherents have fought Cleveland at Chicago this year. But in 1876 Tilden was nominated and elected in spite of Tammany's opposition, and Cleveland has been nominated and will be elected in spite of the venal, mercenary Tammany crew led by John Kelly.

[From the Richmond Despatch.]

The news from every section is inspiring. There is to be a Cleveland and Hendricks tidal wave. the wrong is to be righted.

[From the Omaha Herald.]

In the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States the national democracy have selected for their standard bearer a man who has been tried and found not wanting in any of the elements of strength for the work to which he is about to be called, as we confidently hope and believe, by the voice of a great majority of his countrymen. The young and stalwart Governor of New York is endowed with inflexible purity of purpose and honesty. He is as clean as a sheet of white paper. There is not a single blot upon his good name.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Times.]

Cleveland's record has no blemish. Strong and popular as he is in the East, his qualities and his achievements must strike a sympathetic chord in the West. He is the direct antithesis of Blaine. No grand carnival of official jobbery is offered to allure support. No hectoring of foreign nations is promised to attract men rapidly coalescing as American citizens. No reckless profligacy in public departments, nor uncontrolled distribution of public funds. No prostitution of official trust for private enrichment. Cleveland stands for exact justice, for prudent expenditure, for conservatism, for purity, for unyielding opposition to jobbers. His career has been without stain.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

That a young man and a comparatively new man should have been chosen, instead of the older and more famous leaders of the party, is probably attributable to the fact that another generation of voters has come to the front since the war. He is the man of the time, and democrats of all sections, after due deliberation and much travail, and no little sacrifice of personal affections in other directions, have answered the popular wish and been true to the requirement of the age and the hour.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

We are firm in the opinion that we have put forward our strongest and most available candidates. Governor Cleveland is a man of the people. He has fought his way from their ranks to his present high position with a rapidity that is dazzling. From first to last he has been irresistible. Never beaten before the people, changing adverse majorities with the ease of a magician, he is vested with a certain prestige that hangs about him as an armor. He appeals directly to the common sense of the people, and his record is assurance that he will give them, if he is elected, a safe and able administration.

[From the Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.]

The Convention has made no mistake! It could have nominated Bayard, McDonald, Thurman or Carlisle. But all these great men had their weak points—to all of them there were insuperable objections. Doubtless to Cleveland, also, there were objections; but in weighing them fairly and calmly in the balance the preponderance was so largely in his favor that the beam inclined promptly and decisively to his side. The democracy of the nation will joyfully accept the decision of the Convention as the wisest it was possible to make.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

The Democracy of the country will rally to the support of Gov. Cleveland with an enthusiasm born of the certainty of victory.

[From the Birmingham (Ala.) Age.]

It is a ticket which we believe will be elected, carrying New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, with the Southern States certain, with good fighting chances in New Hampshire, Nevada, California and Wisconsin.

[From the Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.]

As a candidate, Mr. Cleveland is exceptionally strong. He is able, fearless in the right and in thorough earnest in the great work of reform—qualities that make him strong with all classes. He is a candidate every well-wisher of his country can support with pride.

[From the Toledo (O.,) Sunday Democrat.]

The nomination of Cleveland is the fit test act the Convention could have done, as he is the embodiment of reform in every sense of the word. A better ticket could not have been chosen to unite all the elements of Democracy and bring out the fullest vote possible.

[From the Selma (Ala.) Times.]

The nomination of Cleveland never would have been compassed but for the practically unanimous opinion at the North that he was the strongest man. The Democratic party everywhere cheerfully acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention and will now address itself to the task of indorsing its action at the polls.

[From the Williamsport (Pa.) Grit—Ind.]

The nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks will be received by the country as the the distinct avowal of a determination to conduct the campaign on the highest possible plane, regardless of the clamor of mere politicians. The ticket will attract all the Independent elements opposed to Republican candidates.

[From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

The Democratic Convention has given to the country the strongest ticket it was possible to nominate, a ticket presenting so many elements of vigor that its success cannot be doubted. The whole South can support Cleveland and Hendricks, for they represent what the South is struggling for—good government. In the doubtful States the ticket will poll the largest vote any Democratic ticket can.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The nominations made by the National Convention it is entirely impossible to oppose a word of objection. So far as personal fitness is concerned the ticket is an honor to the party. Even the opposition which Gov. Cleveland's course at Albany has evoked from the Democrats of New York and Kings counties is an honor to his manhood and a testimony to his character. In the case of Vice-President Hendricks nothing too good can be said. He never had a stain of suspicion on his character.

Hungary has been visited by destructive floods and terrific hailstorms.

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style

WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

Embroideries and Laces

IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.

May 15, 1884. 67tf

A. S. HUSKE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants.

—DEALERS IN—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, PLOWS, &c., &c.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 3, 1884. 71tf

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.

H. R. HORNE

BINGHAM'S

Established 71 is the only in 1793, School For Boys in the South with GAS LIGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

The course is PREPARATORY or FINISHING.

There is a thoroughly equipped School of TELEGRAPHY.

Special terms to young men of small means.

181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Bingham School, N. C.

July 3, 1884. 74-7tpd

Just Arrived,

SNUFF IN BLADDERS and in ¼ Gross Packages.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C

THE 57th SESSION of this well established and prosperous Institution will begin on the 20th of AUGUST, 1884.

Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

July 3, 1884. 74 8t

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULLETT & MORGAN, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.

July 3, 1884. 74-1y

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

April 10, 1884. 65-6m

LIVERY, Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses

G. A. BURNS,

Row Street, near the Presbyterian Church.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.

20,000 CIGARS.

A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, Jr., Green Street.

May 7, 1884. 66tf

TURNIP CROP SEED 1884

SEDBERRY

HAS just received the largest supply of BUISTS Celebrated Turnip Seed ever brought to this market.

Seventeen varieties to sele from.

Remember his motto: New and Fresh or None.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified in the Probate Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Augusta Kingsbury, late of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Boston, Mass.,) the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of said Augusta Kingsbury to present the same to me or my attorneys, Wm. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose, for payment on or before the 17th day of June, 1885. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. S. KINGSBURY, Executor of Augusta Kingsbury.

June 17, 1884. 72-6w

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Althernanthireas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 19, 1884 67-1y

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 64-tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CALSS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

GEO. A. THOMSON, HEADQUARTERS FOR Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices AND GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

For Best Butter

GIVE US A TRIAL. You will find our 1 lb., 3 lbs. and 5 lbs. Tins of the very choicest quality. Call early and often.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,

1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

R. S. HUSKE, Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET, *FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.*

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Pesbury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884. At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham.)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c., 120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 102

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 24, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ALFRED MOORE SCALES, of Guilford.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
CHARLES M. STEDMAN, of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
W. P. ROBERTS, of Gates.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
S. M. FINGER, of Catawba.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
A. S. MERRIMON, of Wake.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
W. H. KITCHEN,
J. N. STAPLES.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland.

ELECTOR FOR 3D DISTRICT:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY, of Pender.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE PLATFORM.

We have had frequent occasion for more than a year past to put the Democratic party on its guard against the efforts which are invariably put forth by the money power immediately after a Presidential campaign to indoctrinate the masses of the people with protection ideas. These efforts are none the less potent because veiled and exerted through quiet influences—whether these be the press, or the example and teaching of local manufacturers who are led to suppose that *their* interests are identical with those of the vastly greater handlers of money who set all these forces in motion. Thus it comes about that the people, whose eternal vigilance alone can retain liberty, become the political prey of the money power as soon as, and their spare time and means exhausted in the diversion of a quadrennial campaign, they become immersed again in the pressing duties of the struggle of life. Year after year, however, in the last two decades, the people have made progress in information concerning their own interests, and nearer and nearer has approached the time when the sophistries of false teachers shall cease to divide their strength. And with each advance of the people, more desperate have become the efforts of the money power to thwart their will, irresistible if exerted in one direction, by all manner of political contrivances and devices.

One of the most effective devices of the protectionists at the present stage of enlightenment on the part of the people, has been to admit the abstract propriety of a tariff for revenue only, as a thing not only absolutely right in itself, but as the only lawful method of laying impost duties; but to claim at the same time that it would be manifestly unjust to apply the principle in practical legislation, because many and vast industries have been built up upon the faith of the government's protective policy during the past twenty years, so that the sudden enforcement of the doctrine would "knock the country into smithereens." Most likely it would; and such a consummation the statesman must needs firmly set his face against.

A most unfortunate dilemma thus confronted the Democratic party, as soon as its approach to recovery of power foreshadowed a practical test of the rusty armor of its traditional doctrine against the modern forces of Republican tariff legislation and the vested rights which had grown up thereunder. On the one hand, every member of the party knew that, as a Democrat, he could not deny that a tariff for revenue only was the only kind of tariff which the Constitution permitted; and, yet, on the other hand, it was equally apparent that the enforcement of the doctrine would be as fatal to the "business interests" of the country as the sudden stoppage of drink to one whom it was sought to cure of delirium tremens. To the question then, "are you really in favor of what your national platforms declare—a tariff for revenue only?" the average Democrat found it very difficult to give a definite or satisfactory answer. So, much halting and confusion ensued, and the result was a serious division in the party and the absurd attempts at compromise with which the Ohio and Pennsylvania platform-makers favored the country, and the interjection into the North Carolina platform of that troublesome suggestion of "incidental protection."

It never seemed to occur to these platform-makers that a simple solution of the difficulty could be had in declaring for the *principle* of a tariff for revenue only, but leaving the question of the speed with which the Federal drunkard should be brought to the desired state of ultimate sobriety to the doctors whose business it is to feel the patient's pulse from day to day. Who are these doctors? Surely not the platform-makers, whose business it is to lay down fundamental principles for the guidance of the party through longer periods of time; but undoubtedly the servants of the party whom it sends, fresh from the people every two years, to the Federal capital, and whose business it is, in the light of those great principles on the one hand, and having due regard to the condition of the country on the other, to decide among themselves at what rate of speed the recovery of the constitutional method of laying a tariff shall be approached. Here, then, was the key to that breadth of platform so much sung it after: not a compromise of principle, for that is a fixed quantity, neither to be taken from or added to, nor spread out or contracted; but a compromise such as the number of persons who compose a Democratic caucus in the Federal capital must necessarily make, and with propriety make, in the application of any principle to the existing state of things in the widely-separated sections of country from which they are called.

A concise resultant of this course of reasoning—with which readers of the OBSERVER have been made familiar enough during the past eighteen months—it was the writer's good fortune, as a member of the platform committee of the late State Convention, to have adopted without alteration or controversy as an immediate settlement of the differences between the two wings of the party. By it the ambiguous "incidental protection" of the State platform of 1882 was quietly ignored, and the traditional tariff doctrine of the NATIONAL platforms reaffirmed; and, by addition of the expression of opinion contained in the sentence beginning "But while, in our opinion," &c., it became at once the tariff decree of the North Carolina Democracy, as follows:

Resolved, That with respect to the tariff we reaffirm the life-long and fundamental principles of the party as declared in the National Democratic platforms; and that the details of the method by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached, are subjects which the party's representatives at the federal capital must be trusted to adjust. But while, in our opinion, the duties on foreign importations should be levied for the production of public revenue, the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as would place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessaries of life, distribute as equally as possible the burdens of taxation and confer the greatest good upon the greatest number of the American people.

As such, this simple but comprehensive resolution, was approved by General Scales, who declared that both Mr. Randall and Mr. Morrison could stand upon it; by Governor Vance; by Judge Ruffin; by Mr. Dortch; by at least seventeen of the twenty-two North Carolina delegates to Chicago; by a number of the delegations from other States who favored its acceptance without amendment; and by Senator Ransom with a slight addition to the "expression of opinion." For this reason, and for others stated by Judge Ruffin, Senator Vance and others, the author of the solution was naturally fixed upon as the proper person to present the North Carolina tariff plank to the national committee. By a misunderstanding, however, of the time at which the first formal meeting of the delegation was to be held in Chicago, he and several others (chiefly those who could have explained his preference) were absent, and his nomination by Judge Ruffin for that committee was changed to that of a place as one of the officers of the Convention, and another delegate substituted. Hence it came about that, although the representative on this committee was instructed by resolution of the delegation to present the North Carolina tariff plank and to advocate its adoption by the national committee, the people of North Carolina were astonished to find their State recorded as voting for Mr. Converse as chairman, upon whose resolution in the late Congress the Republicans were enabled to triumph over the Democracy, instead of for Mr. Morrison, the chosen leader of the party on the floor of the House.

It must no be supposed, however, that the action of North Carolina's representative in the matter of this vote represented either his own or his State's views of the construction which the State's tariff plank was intended to bear. For a delegate was sent to call his attention to the inconsistency of his vote and to point out the necessity of a change to Morrison. Explaining that he was not aware of Mr. Converse's record, he quickly changed his vote to Morrison, and the position of the State was set right.

We have deemed it necessary to make this explanation of the attitude of North Carolina in the great Convention on this paramount subject of the tariff because North Carolina at least must not be subjected to the imputation of having furnished a "packed" committeeman, as contained in the following dispatch published in all the papers of the land, and in the subjoined report of Mr. Watterson's speech in Louisville:

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Committee on the Platform of the Democratic National Convention met in the parlor of the Iroquois Club to-night, thirty-six members being present. Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, was made temporary chairman and William R. Morrison, of Illinois, was nominated for permanent chairman of the Committee on Resolutions by the Tariff Reform members, and George L. Converse, of Ohio, by the Protection element. A ballot was then taken on the nominations which resulted in 18 votes for Morrison, against 18 for Converse. This tie vote caused something of a sensation among the members, and another ballot was ordered, which resulted exactly in the same way. It being apparent there was a dead lock in the committee, it was agreed that the temporary chairman Mr. Hay should act as chairman during the formation of the platform, but that when the work was done the committee should elect a permanent chairman, whose duty it will be to present the resolutions to the convention. A chat with a member of the anti-tariff wing of the committee elicted the information that the representatives of the States of North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri had voted for Converse. The anti-tariff people had relied upon these votes and had expected that with a full committee the vote would stand 15 to 23 in favor of Mr. Morrison.

At the Democratic ratification meeting in Louisville Wednesday night Hon. Henry Watterson in the course of his speech, speaking of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, said:

"The national committee, which lost us the election in 1880 by running away from the issue of revenue reform, is now, as it was then, in the hands of the protectionists. Its power, directed by the fine Italian hand of Mr. Randall, was put forth to pack the platform committee in the late convention.

"Through its agency, artfully employed, Democrats of five Southern States were misrepresented on that committee. Hence the disproportion which appeared in Congress between the followers of Mr. Randall and the followers of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison was not maintained in the committee. The committee was in point of fact nearly equally divided.

"It is fair to say and it is true to say that after the two extremes had stripped the question of surplusage, and had laid down without disguise the full measure of their desire and extent of their demand, it appeared that we were not so far apart as we had imagined we were.

"It was contended by Mr. William Hay, of Pennsylvania, and other protectionists who supported him, that the word 'exclusively' was synonymous with the word 'only.'

"Nobody disputed this, but the friends of revenue reform defended the tariff planks of 1876 and 1880, accepted the issue made by the other side, and when the vote was taken, retaining the word 'exclusively'—18 yeas to 16 nays—its significance was clearly understood.

"The subsequent election of Mr. Morrison to present the report to the convention answers the charge that Mr. Randall had the committee in the hollow of his hand and got all he ever wanted or asked for. If he is satisfied, however, that ends the dispute between him and me. I, too, am satisfied, and so are those who think as we do."

But for the initial discredit cast on the soundness of the democracy of the State by the *faux pas* alluded to above, there is little doubt that the North Carolina tariff plank would have been adopted verbatim, and much renown gained for the State in consequence. As it is, the principle upon which the North Carolina solution of the great difficulty was based was finally borrowed from our plank, and for the first time in many years, as Mr. Watterson says, he and Mr. Randall are able to declare themselves satisfied with the same declaration on the subject of the tariff. Stripped of the amplification of details the tariff plank of the national platform is almost identical with that of North Carolina.

Next in importance to the tariff, to us of North Carolina, is the subject of the internal revenue. The ground taken by the national platform is not so advanced, of course, as that of North Carolina; but this iniquitous tax is properly declared to be a war tax, and the declaration is in marked contrast with the silence on this subject of the Republican national platform, which refuses to come to the rescue of its party's new departure in this State.

Otherwise, the platform is a treatise on the science of Constitutional government which a student of political economy under Governor Swain at the University can read with unfeigned delight; and an arraignment of the Republican party whose striking antitheses and their rhythmic sequences might suggest the co-labor of Mr. Marble and Nym Crinkle.

NORTH CAROLINA AND CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

The most that has been said in commendation of the action of North Carolina in changing her vote to Cleveland is not too much. But some of the dispatches got matters mixed, as follows:

The roll being concluded Pennsylvania was called for, and the chairman announced for Cleveland 32, (another noisy demonstration which interrupted the futher announcement of the Pennsylvania vote) for Hendricks 11, Randall 4, Bayard 2, Thurman 1.

Illinois corrected its vote as follows: Hendricks 1, Bayard 3, McDonald 3, Cleveland 37. Kansas changed her vote as follows: For Bayard 3, Cleveland 13, Thurman 2. North Carolina changed her 22 votes from Bayard to Cleveland. [Great excitement and cheering.] Virginia changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland 23, Hendricks 1. Georgia changed her vote as follows: For Cleveland 22, Bayard 2.

When its turn came in the regular roll-call of the second ballot Pennsylvania, which had cast 5 votes on the first ballot for Cleveland and 55 for its own nominee, Randall, could not decide upon the redistribution of its vote now that Randall had been withdrawn. So its delegation retired for consultation, which resulted in its casting its *second ballot* as above. Now, the position of the North Carolina delegation was this: If, upon arrival in Chicago, it had found Cleveland presented by New York with reasonable unanimity, its vote would have been cast for him from the first, or certainly on the second ballot after a complimentary vote for Mr. Bayard. But a re-action set in after arrival at Chicago, and it was generally understood that the State should continue to cast its vote solid for Bayard *until*, if that should happen, Cleveland should receive anything over half the whole number of votes; and then, in order to prevent the selection of a Western man or a weak dark horse, to change at once its whole vote to Cleveland. As soon as it was apparent that Cleveland would receive more than half on the second ballot, (he received 472, 75 short of the required two-thirds) a poll of the delegation with a view to change was begun and was in progress when Mr. Dortch, finding the roll concluded, promptly cast the State's vote without waiting for completion of the poll. *This was the first* change made, and it undoubtedly secured Cleveland's nomination: for the chances were that a long struggle might have ensued, resulting in the selection of a weak compromise. In conversation with the New York leader, the day after, Mr. Fellows admitted to the writer the importance of North Carolina's initial action. Senator Ransom was overwhelmed with congratulations, and even Senator Vance's laughing criticism that "if there was any merit in being the first to run, we had won it," was said more through force of habit than because he thought it justly described the transaction. The truth is, the action of North Carolina was preconcerted; and because she voted solidly for her favorite until it became necessary in her opinion to change to her second choice to prevent the possible failure of both, her action, being like that of a strong man who had set his face in one direction and then turned with the full force of all his strength and will in another, produced a telling and decisive effect.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

Judge Ruffin, who looks like the pictures of Cato and was a marked figure everywhere he went, could of course have had any position at the disposal of the delegation; but, surfeited with honors of this kind, as in the late State Convention and in former national conventions, he declined every position that was tendered him in favor of those to whom they were of value.

Col. Shober of Salisbury, ex-member of Congress and ex-Secretary of the U. S. Senate, adorned the position of Vice-President which his State and the Convention conferred upon him. A very handsome man and a thorough gentleman, he is the most charming of companions and possesses the rare faculty of combining the qualities of a professional joker with the dignity, when the occasion demands, of a Chief Justice.

Mr. Dortch, of Goldsboro, was chairman of the delegation, and presided over its caucuses with firmness and fairness. He is a fine looking gentleman, who, as our readers know, was the colleague of Governor Graham for four years in the Confederate Senate.

Pimmix, of Davidson, attracts attention wherever he goes. In his face and in his tall and robust form, he is scarcely changed at all from the Pimmix of twenty-five years ago at Chapel Hill. He looks like a cross between a Cromwellian hero and a cavalry commander in the army of Charles V.

Capt. E. F. Lamb, of the First District, was Secretary of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago, and deserves the thanks of all his colleagues for the admirable manner in which he performed his laborious duties.

Mr. Carr, of Durham, was in some respects a notable character. It was through no fault of his that an accident placed him on the committee on resolutions, for the duties of which position he had no taste or political training; and his vote for Converse, which threw the delegation into a spasm of mortification and the State into a fit of gaping astonishment, was generally accepted as an error of the head rather than of the heart. But in more congenial occupation he atoned for the misfortune of his political misplacement by his voluntary and indefatigable services as caterer, master of transportation and superintendent of decorations. He made an excellent bargain with the railroad people by which the luxuries of a Pullman sleeper were obtained for the delegation at a cost of only $200; and $10 paid into his hands by each person who chose to take advantage of the arrangement sufficed to secure excellent traveling accomodations for the delegation in a body. And he made a good bargain with the Palmer House people at $20 per day, for 6 days, for the best and best located headquarters occupied by any of the States which had no Presidential candidates to present; and, by each delegate's contributing $5.50, the advantages of this excellent advertisement of the State were secured. For the decorations and various items of expenditure which Mr. Carr had personally undertaken, and to which he called the attention of the delegation, he made an appeal that his brother members would not require him to receive re-imbursement. To this there was a general demurrer. But Mr. Carr renewed his appeal, and when he asked that his request be granted as a *personal* favor, there were those who reflected that there was an individuality connected with the incidental advertisement of the Durham Blackwell tobacco, which, as in a wheat thresher or cotton seed oil mill, was left after shucking the delegate's husk from the kernel of the tobacconist advertiser. For, in his praiseworthy zeal for the decorative glory of North Carolina, a colossal bag of tobacco, duly labeled with bull &c., was somehow mistaken for the coat of arms of the noble old commonwealth and drifted in an incidental way to the chief place of honor in the State's headquarters, the centre of the mantel piece. Here it was the object of the admiring gaze of hundreds of visitors from many States who took for granted that the factory it advertised was a State institution owned and run by the State exclusively for revenue, as, for example—the guano islands by Peru. It was a recognition of the tremendous advertisment—cheap at any price—which a private property had thus received in the garb of a State institution that moved a delegate to suggest that Mr. Carr's modest request as a personal favor, be granted. So Mr. Carr was gratified; and he deserved and received the unanimous thanks of the delegation for his useful services.

Mr. Richmond Pearson, alternate from the State at large, made some liberal expenditures in behalf of the honor and glory of the State as illustrated in her hospitality—the fact being stated by a delegate without his knowledge—and was voted the unanimous thanks of the delegation.

So, the State has reason to congratulate itself upon what was altogether a remarkable delegation for brains and dignity and jovial good nature and thrifty enterprise, as well as upon the fact that it was praised on all sides for the excellent behavior, manners, breeding and dress of its members no less than celebrated for its cyclonic hospitality.

AT THE HOME OF JUDGE DAVIS.

After the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, Mr. T. W. Strange and the writer paid a visit to Judge and Mrs. Davis at Bloomington, 126 miles Southwest of Chicago. Taking the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, we passed through a prairie country, at first almost level and then growing more undulating, but never breaking into abrupt hills as in middle Carolina. A prairie, as some of our readers know and some do not, is not necessarily a level land; but simply signifies a grazing land, destitute of trees. In this prairie land there are trees in tolerable abundance, but they are trees that have been planted by man. The color of the soil is nearly black, and it is very rich. It is a magnificent country; but the eye is at length wearied with the everlasting miles of grain and grass and fat cattle and shapely horses, that stretch away and away to the horizon; and the mind suffers a sense of surfeit of richness.

Less than five hours brought us to the depot at Bloomington, where we found the Judge and his wife and the youngest daughter of Col. Green waiting for us. A drive of some two miles through the city and to its extreme Eastern limits brought us to the splendid estate of our host, many hundreds of acres of farm-land, at the Western border of which thirty-five acres are set apart for the grounds about the mansion. A turn into a broad avenue lined by maples and flanked by well cropped lawns of the greenest of grass, disclosed a stately home built of the pretty cream-colored Joliet stone and the lighter colored brick of Milwaukie. Here live David Davis and his happy wife—the lady, beloved by all of Fayetteville and returning their love in kind and with the compound interest of affectionate remembrance; her lord, a great man, and, as jurist, statesman and publicist, a conspicuous figure in American history for a quarter of a century, who evidently prizes the last acquisition which blesses his honorable retirement as his best achievement. Near by, across the fields and shady lanes and pretty hedgerows of osage orange which abound in this beautiful land, dwells his only son, Mr. George Davis, a lawyer of talent whom a pulmonary complaint has driven to the cultivation of a fine estate. A daughter, the wife of a son of Justice Swayne of the Supreme Court and whose home is in Ohio, completes his family.

After dinner, which was served shortly after our arrival, we found one of the parlors filled with a company of notables who had been invited to meet us: Judge Weldon, of the U. S. Court of Claims; Mr. Oberley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Mr. Ewing, a distinguished lawyer, whose ancestors came through Tennessee and Kentucky from Iredell county; Mr. Wendling, a literary gentleman of much fame in the lecture belt, of an agreeable wit and varied learning; and others. Later, a collation whereat sparkling wines and wit bred conviviality, ended an evening of uncommon entertainment.

A drive, next day, carried us through the city—a semi-rural town of twenty thousand inhabitants, with a splendid court house which cost $400,000, in the centre of a plaza after the Western fashion; many handsome residences, churches, school buildings, hotels, banks and shops; well shaded streets, and a park containing an imposing soldiers' monument carved by a phenomenal lad of the vicinage of 14 Summers; a Roman Catholic Cathedral, convent and schools, occupying a square; street-cars; the Illinois Central and other railways stretching to the four quarters of the Western world; the extensive shops of the Chicago & Alton, which support a population sufficient for a good-sized town; and not least, a remarkable system of water-works supplied by a subterranean river, which the owner of a coal mine discovered in the following singular manner: as he sunk his shaft water continued to rise, and the more he pumped the more the water came, until the bright idea struck him that an abundance of water was worth more than the coal; so he punched through his coal seam, and, behold, there in a subterranean stream lay the cause of his trouble and the prolific source of future profit and widespread comfort.

In the course of this ride, as at table and over cigars, the learned Judge, who is a man of jovial disposition and possessed of an uncommon fund of anecdote, recounted many striking episodes of his remarkable career from the time he secured Mr. Lincoln's nomination at Chicago, through the stirring war times and the later period—which threw much light on transactions unfamiliar to us across the lines.

Returning for dinner, we found his granddaughter, a pretty girl of the Di Vernon type, and her cousin who had just galloped up to the house. Gallantly leaving them for a moment to join our host in a glass of—apollinaris, these independent young ladies had vaulted into their saddles without waiting for the service which the writer's younger companion and his older colleague would gladly have rendered at the stirrup. A pretty picture, as they cantered down the avenue through shade and sunlight—which made the younger man sigh for a longer leave of absence.

A photograph of Dr. Huske in the drawing room, and two pictures of familiar scenes in another room in which the happy face of Mr. McBride could be distinguished among the statues at Tokay, revealed the love of our hostess for that North Carolina in which, she declares, it is her only misfortune not to have been born.

At the station, again, the Judge put Mr. Strange into a St. Louis car and the writer into one bound for Chicago. And so ended all that this hospitable gentleman and delightful companion could do for his two thoroughly appreciative guests.

MR. HYMAN, OF CHICAGO.—Many of the North Carolina delegation have cause long to remember the attentions this courteous and agreeable gentleman, as a member of the Reception Committee, paid them during their stay in that city. Mr. Hyman is of the Hymans of Edgecombe, and is worthy of his name. He has made his way to the front rank of business men in the metropolis of the Northwest, notwithstanding a habit he has of doing charitable things.

THE WILMINGTON EXTENSION.—Engineer Roderick McRae has completed the survey of the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad, and tells the Wilmington *Star* that as soon as the maps and estimates for that road are completed he will probably begin operations on the survey of the C. F. & Y. V. between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THE CROFTERS.—There is no foundation whatever for the statement of the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle's* Columbia, S. C., correspondent, copied in the New York *Times* of the 20th, that the Scotch Crofters recently settled in this State are discontented and unable to find employment—quite the reverse being true.

PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES.—CHAIRMAN VILAS MAKES A SPEECH.—Col. William F. Vilas, who presided over the democratic national convention, reached his home in Madison, Wis., on Saturday evening. He was serenaded by the democrats of the town and made a neat speech. The work to be done at Chicago was a most difficult one, he said. The purposes to be accomplished were well known, but there were many distractions. Circumstances seemed to demonstrate that Grover Cleveland, of New York, was the embodiment of all the great qualities which combined in the formation of an ideal leader with whom to meet the republican hosts in the fall. He had been tried by the democrats and had proved himself competent to master all circumstances. His efforts at reform had made him many enemies, who waged open conflict with him. Col. Vilas detailed the gradual centralization of the sentiment of the Wisconsin delegation on Cleveland as being the most fitting man to nominate. The speaker wanted to say that the convention was the greatest and most magnificent council of freemen ever assembled on the face of God's round globe. For three days it listened to a "profound debate from the various candidates, and the point of order was justly raised that it was contrary to the rules governing the convention to thus discuss the candidates, but it was unanimously voted by the convention that the freest discussion should be permitted in order to develop all the facts obtainable. The debate of three days left no doubt in the minds of delegates as to whom the choice of the convention should be. The Wisconsin delegation came to a harmonious conclusion on this point. For the part Wisconsin took in promoting the results the credit belongs to her people. It is to her honor that Gen. Bragg, standing on that platform, weak in voice and hardly able to be heard, by his keen satire, masterly strokes, and his incisive logic, awakened that grand gathering to a point of tumultuous enthusiasm in his attack upon Tammany. The speaker than referred to a telegram that Gen. Bragg had received from New York within an hour after the speech, conveying to him the inspiring news that "New York was wild over his speech." Col. Vilas said that he was entirely satisfied with the nominations, and he was sure that they would prove satisfactory to the people. He believed the nominations would be growing ones, for "the more you inquire into them the more you see they possess to challenge comparison with the republican ticket." The ticket, he thought, would commend itself to two classes—to the laborers, whose work contributed so much to the wealth of the country, and the conscientious men of thought. He regarded the ticket as possessing ability and purity in a high degree.

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance, is an extraordinary document in length and character, which will appear in next week's OBSERVER.

The Greely Expedition.

On the fourth page is the report of the commander of the expedition sent for the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his Arctic explorers. The Baltimore *Sun* thus summarizes the events which have led to this latest catastrophe in the vain pursuit whose purpose blinds scientific men to the dangers of the undertaking:

Another catastrophe has been added to the melancholy history of Arctic exploration. The dispatch telegraphed yesterday by Commander Schley, of the Greely relief expedition, reported the arrival of the Thetis, Bear and Loch Garry at St. John, N. F., with Lieut. Greely and five men, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay party of observation. Of the remaining nineteen seventeen died of starvation at the point where Greely and the survivors were found, one was drowned while sealing to procure food, and another died at Godhaven after rescue from the effects of amputation of his hands and feet. Twelve of the dead bodies were brought back, and five of the others that had been buried were swept away to sea by winds and currents before the arrival of the party of rescue. Lieut Greely, with his party of twenty-five picked men, left Newfoundland in July, 1881. None of the men had ever before been on an Arctic expedition, but they were nearly all volunteers, healthy and strong, and had been inured to hard service in the vicissitudes of army frontier life. The party reached Lady Franklin Bay in safety, provided with all the materials for erecting a meteorological station and with supplies calculated to last for two years. It was understood that it would remain at the station during the winter, and when the spring opened, would make explorations from that point with dogs and and sledges under the guidance of Esquimaux. The Proteus, after landing Greely and his companions at the point selected for the station, was sent back to the United States, with the understanding that it would return in the fall of 1883. An attempt was made, however, to reach the party in June, 1882, with supplies, by Mr. W. M. Beebe, with an expedition on board the Neptune, but it failed to reach Lady Franklin Bay on account of the ice, and it returned. The expedition on the Proteus, under Lieutenant Garlington, which set out last year, was also a disastrous failure. The Proteus was wrecked, and Greely, with his companions, was left to his own resources until the expedition which, under Commander Schley, left the United States in May last, succeeded ultimately in rescuing the survivors at their camp of refuge off Cape Sabine in Smith's Sound, on June 22. The story of the hardships suffered by the Greely party, as detailed in the dispatches published to-day, is full of all the interest that can possibly centre around a recital of hardship and adventure. Lieut. Greely, it appears, abandoned his station on the 9th of August, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet at the close of September with the entire party well; he was subsequently obliged to abandon all his boats and was adrift for thirty days in Smith's Sound, and he kept his party together until he reached the camp where he was found. The sufferings which they endured were intensified by the exhaustion of the food they brought with them, and of that which had been *cached* at different points by Sir George Nares, by Beebe, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteus in 1883. After these scanty supplies were gone they endeavored to maintain life by eating their sealskin clothing and by gathering lichens and shrimps. When they were discovered seventeen had died of starvation, and the remainder were reduced to such a state of exhaustion that but for the fortunate arrival of the Thetis and the Bear they would shortly have shared the fate of their companions. It is, in many respects, the story of the ill fated De Long and his companions, of the Jeanette expedition, over again, and it adds another chapter to the annals of Arctic adventures almost as sad and painful as any that have preceded it. Of the Franklin expedition not one survived; all died of exhaustion and starvation. Of the De Long expedition all died except those in Melville's boat and the two men sent out by DeLong to communicate if possible with the natives. Of the Greely party only six now live of the twenty-five of which it was composed. Surely it is now time to put a final stop to expeditions to the Arctic seas, whether they are fitted out for scientific purposes or with a view to reach the pole. They are a tribute to heroic effort, but they cost too much in the loss of precious human lives.

APPOINTMENTS OF GEN. SCALES.—The Democratic State committee announce the following appointments for Gen. A. M. Scales, at which Dr. Tyre York, the Republican candidate, has been invited to meet him, and a joint canvass may be expected:

Newton, Saturday, August 2 1.
Marshall, Monday, August 4th.
Burnsville, Wednesday, August 6th.
Bakersville, Thursday, August 7th.
Marion, Saturday, August 9th.
Morganton, Monday, August 11th.
Lenoir, Saturday, August 16th.
Boone, Monday, August 18.
Jefferson, Tuesday, August 19.
Sparta, Wednesday, August 20.
Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21.
Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22.
Elkin, Saturday, August 23.
Dobson, Monday, August 25.
Yadkinsville, Tuesday, August 26.
Mocksville, Wednesday, August 27.
Salisbury, Thursday, August 28.

GOV. VANCE.—Says the Richmond *State:* "One of the most striking incidents of the Convention was one that carries with it the name of this distinguished son of North Carolina. The Virginia delegation, grateful for this able statesman's services in behalf of their people, called upon him in a body and expressed to him their heartfelt thanks. Since Virginia's two seats in the United States Senate have been occupied by a brace of renegades Senator Vance has been looked to as the representative of this Commonwealth. How well he has defended the honor of her people the history of the last Congress has fully told. The Old Dominion and the Old North State now share alike a worthy pride in such a bold and earnest champion of the right. May his great fame and that of his native State continue to grow, is the wish of every true Virginian."

The Arithmetic of the Campaign.

Now that the campaign has been fairly opened by the conclusion of the labors of both national conventions, it will be of interest to observe what are the advantages of positions possessed by either party, and, if possible, to deduce from the situation a forecast of the probable result. To begin with, it may be assumed that Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Missippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia will cast their 153 electoral votes for Cleveland and Hendricks. To this number may be added with some confidence the nine electoral votes of New Jersey, which gave a democratic majority of 2,010 in the presidential election of 1880, a democratic majority of 2,100 in 1882 and a democratic majority of 6,809 in 1883, thus bringing the total of pretty sure votes up to 162 As 201 votes constitute a majority of the electoral college, it will be seen that but 39 votes in addition to those of the States already mentioned are required to elect the democratic ticket. These are to be sought from the list of doubtful States, which is this year an unusually long one. California, which gave Hancock her 8 ballots in 1880 by a popular vote of 80,426 to 80,348, and in 1883 elected the democratic ticket by a vote of 90,604 to 67,175, can only be termed "doubtful" through abundant caution. More unequivocally doubtful is Nevada, which, after electing the Hancock electors by a vote of 9,613 to 8,732 in 1880, two years later elected the republican State ticket by a vote of 7,362 to 6,906. But neither the 3 votes of Nevada nor the 8 of California would be of any avail to elect the democratic nominees unless fortified by the 35 votes of New York on the one hand, or some such combination as the 15 of Indiana and the 23 of Ohio, on the other. The votes of New York added to those of New Jersey, Nevada and the Southern States would elect the President.

The probability that New York will go democratic this year is to a certain extent vouched for by the fact that the head of the ticket is taken from that State, and carried it by a plurality of 192,854 in 1883. In the elections of 1883 the democrats won by an average vote of 445,817 to 429,252. In New York city the vote of 1882 was 124,914 for Cleveland against 47,785 for Folger. Without New York the democrats can elect their ticket if, in addition to the Southern States and New Jersey, they can accumulate 39 votes by some combination of Indiana's 15, California's 8, Connecticut's 8, Nevada's 3, Oregon's 3, Massachusett's 14 and Ohio's 23. These are all reckoned as more or less doubtful under the peculiar conditions of the present canvass, and are open to the democratic attack. Indiana gave 232,164 for Garfield against 225,552 for Hancock, but two years later it was carried by the democrats by a vote of 220,918 to 210,231. The fact that Hendricks is again in the field will doubtless stimulate Indiana democrats to extraordinary exertions, and there are already evidences that they are going into the fight with a vigor and enthusiasm that promise success.

Additional interest will be imparted to the canvass in Indiana by the choice of a Legislature on which will devolve the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, whose term expires March 3 1885. Mr. Voorhees is a candidate for re-election and proposes to make a thorough canvass of the State, speaking in every county. Connecticut went republican in 1880 and in 1883, but democratic in 1882. Oregon went republican in 1880 by nearly 1,000 majority, and repeated that performance in 1882 by a slightly increased vote. Massachusetts gave Garfield 54,000 majority, and went republican again in 1883 by a vote of 160,092 to 150,228, but in 1882 elected Butler Governor by a fair majority. By reason of recent events Ohio is added with some confidence by many democratic politicians to the democratic column this year. In 1880 it gave 375,048 votes to Garfield, against 340,821 for Hancock. In 1882 the democrats won by a vote of 316,874 to 297,559, and again in 1883 by a vote of 359,793 to 347,164. Should the liquor issue exert in 1884 the same influence that it exerted in the two preceding years—which hopeful democrats think it will do—the probabilities would seem to favor Cleveland and Hendricks. Whether the independent revolt will amount to much in Ohio and other Western States is questionable. The strength of this factor of the canvass is of more importance in the East, where its effects are expected to be largest, but wherever it exists it will doubtless tend to emphasize the probabilities suggested by the above figures.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO TELEGRAPHIC ALLIANCE.—It is definitely and authoritatively announced, says the Baltimore *Sun*, that an alliance has been formed between the Baltimore and Ohio, the Postal, and the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Companies "to insure the country a permanent and progressive opposition to the Western Union." The ability of the allied companies to carry out their programme would seem to be thoroughly well grounded from the fact that they have already a mileage equal in the aggregate to one-third the aggregate of the Western Union, and reaching throughout the important territory which yields about eighty per cent. of the entire telegraph business of the United States. The arrangement is made for a period of twenty-five years. The lines, offices and business of the system is to be managed by a joint board composed of Messrs. Garrett, Mackay, Bennett and other prominent and wealthy parties, with Mr. D. H. Bates, of the Baltimore and Ohio, in command as executive officer, and Mr. G. S. Mott, of the Bankers and Merchants general manager. The Mackay-Bennet cable forms part of the combination. Mr. Garrett's long-cherished project of a great telegraphic system, of which the Baltimore and Ohio should be the nucleus, has thus been practically realized.

INFORMATION WANTED.—If this item should catch the eye of Joseph Blite, a miner, last heard from as a workman in the Piedmont Iron Mine, in some portion of North Carolina, it is to inform him that John Thomas's daughter, Elizabeth Thomas, from Cornwall, England, is very anxious to find his whereabouts. Letters addressed to John D. Nerthey, Charlotte, N. C., will receive a prompt answer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 24, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRAYON PORTRAITS.
THE HOME—For Sale
A. B. WILLIAMS—Wanted.
BOARD TRUSTEES—A Card.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Recent Arrivals.
REV. BENNETT SMEDES—St. Mary's School.
BOARD TRUSTEES—To Whom it may Concern.

ABOUT TOWN.

DIED.—In this town, on Tuesday night last, John C., infant son of Mr. William and Mrs. Sally McNeill.

COURT.—Judge MacRae left Monday to hold a special term of court at Snow Hill, Greene county.

A DELIGHTFUL RESORT.—Numbers of persons visit Tokay every pleasant afternoon. The bunch grapes are ripening very fast.

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.—A number of ladies and gentlemen left, last week and this, for Asheville, Waynesville and other points in the West.

MATCH GAME.—In a match game of base ball at the Arsenal grounds on Monday evening last, between the Haymount and town boys, the Haymounts proved the winners.

AGRICULTURE.—Several ladies of our city are devoting their leisure to this pleasant branch of industry. Barring an occasional sting, bee culture is a very sweet amusement.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Fenner Fuller, a colored carpenter, well and favorably known to our citizens died suddenly Monday morning. John S. Leary lost his only child, a little girl, from diphtheria on Tuesday night.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—We are indebted to our venerable friend Peter McEachin, Esq., son of West Point, Miss., formerly of Robeson County, for interesting newspapers from his adopted home.

NEW STORE.—We hear that Messrs. Rose & Lusk expect to begin work on their new store at once. They intend tearing down the old one and building up from the ground. They contemplate putting up a handsome store with the latest style front of iron and glass. It will greatly add to the appearance of that side of the street.

Messrs. Wright, of Richmond, Va., have the contract and the work is to be completed early in September.

THE SHOE HEEL LIQUOR CASE.—A number of prominent lawyers and citizens from Robeson, Richmond and Anson counties were in the city last week, most of whom were interested in a case brought before His Honor Judge MacRae, in Chambers to test the legality of an injunction against the sale of liquor at Shoe Heel. The case was argued and the Judge reserved his decision.

A RARE TREAT FOR A WORTHY OBJECT.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Williams Hall on Tuesday evening next (July 29th) for the benefit of the Fayetteville Graded School. We can assure our readers that a rare treat is in store for them, as great pains has been taken in the selection of music and in procuring the best musical talent from the choirs of the several churches. We hope that it may be liberally patronized.

THE RECENT HOMICIDE.—The report in the Wilmington *Star* of last week as to the recent homicide in Flea Hill township was incorrect in several particulars. It stated that Sheriff Hardie deputised two brothers of Chance to arrest Royalls, also, that the difficulty between these men began at a cider drinking a short time before the killing. There had been no previous difficulty that is known, and Sheriff Hardie sent Deputy Sheriff Byrd and another deputy promptly to the spot as soon as the news reached him; and did not common the Chances at all.

RIGHT OF WAY.—Hearing that there was some difficulty in getting the right of way through the lands of several persons living near Shoe Heel, and that it was thought the route would be changed so as to run above the town, because of this trouble, we inquired into the matter and found that it had been satisfactorily arranged. The parties objected to giving the right of way because the road contemplated putting switches and side-tracks on their lands which would cut up so much of their fields that they objected to it. Both sides, however, were willing to have the land condemned and damages assessed, which has or will be done, and the matter amicably arranged.

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS.—Messrs. Polar & Poe sold one party 25,000 brick last week.

Two additional mail agents have recently been put on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

There is about five times as much travel now on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway as there was before through connections were made.

We get New York papers the day following publication. Thanks to quick connections.

Work on the court house has been commenced. The contract for painting it was given to Mr. S. A. Baldwin.

Mr. F. R. Rose has placed a beautiful fountain on the lawn in front of his handsome residence.

We learn from a prominent member of the syndicate that the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will be completed to Bennettsville by October 1st. Also, that iron has just been bought *to lay* the track to that point.

FARMERS' DINNER.—As will be seen elsewhere in our columns, the Farmers' Annual Dinner will be given by the Agricultural Club of Harnett County at Col. A. S. McNeill's old homestead, on August 14th next.

These dinners, sustained as they are by the best citizens of the county, have become an established thing, and if we can judge by the past success which has attended them, the present one will be worthy the patronage of all the good citizens of the adjoining counties.

The location is a peculiarly pleasant and appropriate one, being near the centre of the county and in the midst of beautiful natural scenery.

It is hoped that the speakers, selected for the occasion, can so arrange their engagements as to be present, for they will add much to the entertainment of the vast concourse of people that their names will bring together.

Mr. McKay is a practical, scientific farmer and vigorous speaker. Maj. Stedman, as is well known, is always a ready speaker, and can make a speech as well suited to such an occasion as any man in our State.

Our thanks are tendered the Committee for an invitation to be present.

SANFORD—PRIOR.—From the Warwick, N. Y. *Advertiser* of the 3d, we learn that Miss Julia N. Prior, only daughter of our townsman, Major John N. Prior, was married the day before at Franklin, New Jersey, to Mr. Charles V. Sanford, of Warwick, son of Mr. Wm. M. Sanford, a prominent citizen of that (Orange) county. The *Advertiser* gives an extended account of the incidents of the occasion, and describes the bridegroom in such terms as would gratify Miss Prior's numerous friends and admirers in Fayetteville.

Says the *Advertiser:*

The occasion was a very happy one, and the gifts were rich and numerous, many of them coming from the bride's relatives in the South. The happy pair started out for a wedding trip amidst a deluge of rice and joyous exclamations. May their lot be always happy. "Charlie" is to be congratulated on securing a most estimable young lady for his wife, who may take pride in the fact that she has for a husband one who has become universally admired throughout his large circle of acquaintances.

CUMBERLAND FRUITS.—Here are some of Mr. Breese's early grapes, named in order of ripening.

Champion—Black, medium-sized bunch and berry, of very poor quality.

Early Victor—Black, cluster and berry rather small, of very fine quality and productive. Judging from only one season's fruiting, I think this the most desirable very early variety.

Moore's Early—Black, bunch small, berry large, quality good, not very productive, desirable for its earliness, large size and good quality.

Lady White—bunch small, berry medium, of best quality, not very productive.

Mr. J. F. T. Williams and his son, Mr. Jos A. Williams, 2½ miles west of town, have twelve acres in watermelons, of the "Icing" variety, the same which Mr. James M. Smith has made famous.

FAYETTEVILLE'S NEW BACK COUNTRY.—We have encouraging reports as to trade prospects this Fall from a gentleman who has recently visited Bennettsville and the surrounding country. The crops are simply magnificent, the farms are large, highly cultivated and well stocked. The people are wealthy, have fine houses, live well, and being out of debt buy liberally and for cash. They have been in the habit of hauling their cotton 15 or 20 miles to Marion or Laurinburg, their nearest markets. This season they propose to ship their cotton here and come along with it. It is needless to say we will extend a hearty welcome to them.

BASE BALL.—The match game between the boys and young men last week was very interesting, three innings were especially so, each resulting in what is known in Baseball phraseology as a "skunk," which is the putting out of three men without a home round being made. The young men were the victors on this occasion but as the boys beat them the week before and vow they will win the third game which is to be played this afternoon, the young men will have to do their best, for these youngsters are a plucky set.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Iron is now laid to Lumber River. As there is a bridge to be built at that point and considerable trestling to be done it will be ten days before trains run across. Work is being pushed rapidly below Shoe Heel, and the road bed will be ready for iron to the S. C. line when trains run to Shoe Heel. Across the line towards Bennettsville similar activity prevails. After crossing Lumber River, and Shoe Heel Swamps below the town, there are only a few small swamps before reaching Benettsville.

MAJOR STEDMAN AND THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—Says the Wilmington *Star* of yesterday:

Major C. M. Stedman has been invited to be present at the anniversary celebration of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and to deliver the address. This is the grand old company in which Major Stedman enlisted as a private, in April, 1861, and we know it would afford him sincere pleasure to accept the invitation; but we fear it will be impossible for him to do so, as he expects to be actively at work canvassing the Western counties at the time mentioned. He is now at Asheville, to which point the letter of invitation has been forwarded.

FARMING NOTES.—It was thought that the heavy rains and wind of some ten days ago, had done serious injury to the oat crop, a large portion of it being in shocks in the fields. We are glad to hear that the injury was very slight, except in a few localities.

Farmers don't propose to pay $2 a bushel for peas another year if big crops will prevent it, and have planted every available spot with peas this season.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—The Fall Term of the Superior Courts will be held as follows,

Moore, 4th of August, two weeks.
Harnett, 18th of August, one week.
Bladen, 25th of August, two weeks.
Columbus, 8th of September, two weeks.
Brunswick, 22d of September, one week.
Johnston, 29th of September, two weeks.
Robeson, 13th of October, two weeks.
Anson, 27th of October, two weeks.
Richmond, 10th of November, two weeks.
Cumberland, 24th of November, two weeks.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. John C. McCaskill, E. L. McCormee, Wm. Black and J. P. T. Stewart, of Shoe Heel; Major D. Shaw, of Rockingham; James A. Lockhart, of Wadesboro; and Walter H. Neal, of Laurinburg, were in the city on the 17th, in connection with the Shoe Heel injunction case.

Mr. J. G. Bromell, of the Shoe Heel *Print* was in town yesterday, and expressed much pleasure at the prospect of closer relations between Fayetteville and his enterprising town.

Dr. T. M. Hunter is spending this week at Washington City in attendance upon the meeting of the National Dental Association to which he is one of the six delegates from this State.

Farmers' Dinner.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

KIVETT'S MILLS, July 14th, 1884.

Pursuant to notice, the Executive Committee of the "Agricultural Club of Harnett County" met at the above time and place.

Upon motion, the annual Farmers' Dinner was ordered to be held at Col. A. S. McNeill's old homestead on Thursday, August 14th, proximo.

The following Committees were appointed, viz:

Committee of Arrangements.

Messrs. J. C. McDougald, J. W. Byrd, J. A. Pipkin, G. S. Byrd, L. W. Byrd, W. H. McKay, H. T. Spears, S. A. Salmon, B. A. Dollar, C. Crowder, H. Johnston, W. W. Byrd, D. McD. Grady, D. K. Atkinson, M. W. Grady, A. J. Williams, J. T. Dollar, I. E. Williams, P. McKay, J. P. Brantly and E. J. Stephens.

Basket Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Stewart, G. W. Byrd, J. P. Hodges, John Williams, W. H. Allen, J. Jones, S. N. Parker, W. F. Marsh, W. H. Pearson, J. A. Cameron, H. H. Harmon, H. D. McCormick, H. C. Avery, A. Cameron, J. H. Atkinson, W. Byrd, J. P. Brantly, J. R. Grady, R. McNeill, W. G. Adams.

Committee for Inspection of Crops, Messrs. John Williams, J. M. Hodges, G. W. Byrd, J. L. Smith, W. H. Allen, W. J. Bethune, E. J. Stephens, W. F. Marsh, H. D. McCormick, J. D. Barnes and Jas. Fowler.

Upon motion, the Corresponding Committee was directed to invite Mr. D. McN. McKay and Maj. Chas. M. Stedman to deliver addresses on that occasion. All those who have an interest in agricultural pursuits and especially those who are in any manner connected with the farming interests of the County are cordially invited to be present and participate in the festivities incident to the occasion.

A special invitation is given to the Editors of the Fayetteville OBSERVER and *Sun*.

D. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
W. B. MCKAY, Chm'n. Com.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL SLOAN.—Early yesterday morning Mr. Samuel Sloan, a widely known architect, died at the Branson house, aged 67. He had labored zealously in his profession for over forty years, doing much work in the South, some of it in this State. He designed the handsome Western insane asylum, at Morganton, the Memorial hall at the State University, the State exposition buildings, the Governor's mansion, the New Berne graded school, &c. He was the author of several works of much merit on architecture, and as a designer of school buildings had a special reputation. He was a native of Philadelphia, but for about a year had lived here, where he had an office. During his long and useful life he drew the plans of no less than thirty-two asylums in various parts of the country. The insane asylum at Raleigh was remodeled as to its interior from his designs.—*Rel. News and Observer, 20th.*

[Mr. Sloan was also engaged in work upon plans for remodeling Col. J. B. Starr's building on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets.]

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EX. COMMITTEE,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 16th, 1884.

It is fitting that, before the beginning of a campaign, those who, in a sense are entrusted with its direction, should utter some words of cheer and counsel to those who are to fight the battles. While much depends on the skill of the leaders in these battles, the result, victory or defeat, is dependent at last on the courage and faithfulness of the rank and file. To them, therefore, we would address a few words.

There are in this State and in the United States but two parties. Of the few disappointed or misguided men who have deserted from the Democratic ranks, after skirmishing awhile under the name of *Liberals* against the cause to which they had pledged their allegiance, some have become fully incorporated in the ranks of the enemy, while others have returned and are again in line with their old column. These two parties have recently held their State and National conventions, adopted their platforms and selected their candidates.

The contrast between the two national platforms is striking. The Republican is in the main but a repetition of those of past campaigns, deals in vague generalities and offers no warrant that the corrupt practices which have disgraced past administrations are not to be continued. Worse than that, it contains a deliberate attempt to revive the issue of *civil rights*, after good men every where were led to believe that the question had been settled, as well by enlightened public opinion as by a decision of the highest court of the land. Thus to throw a firebrand between the two races at the South now friendly and yearly becoming more so, is a desperate venture or a political crime. The National Democratic platform after arraigning the party in power for its frauds and shortcomings, pledges those who are to fight the battles of the campaign upon it, "to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation," and demands that in laying the tariff, it should be made to bear heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on those of necessity. While insisting on a reduction to the revenue standard so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury, it freely admits that in changing the law, to effect this end, care should be taken that American labor is not deprived of the ability to compete successfully with cheaper foreign labor, and that some regard must be had for the capital invested in industries which have relied on legislation for successful continuance. The very existence of a tariff negatives the idea of absolute freedom, and the intent of the platform is to approximate that ideal standard for the good of the many, as nearly as may be, without injury to our home industries and those who make an honest living (and not great fortunes) out of them.

A similar contrast can be observed in the Republican and Democratic State platforms, and a careful study of them is recommended to all who have the opportunity. We only call attention to the fact that ours demands the immediate and unconditional abolition of the odious internal revenue system, and admits the necessity of retaining the present, or adopting another similar system of county government, for the protection of the white people of our eastern counties. The contrast between the candidates of the two parties for the offices of President and Vice-President is not less striking. While the country, alarmed by the frauds and corruptions in almost every department of the national administration was demanding reform and, tired of long continued strife, was sighing for peace and fraternal feeling between the different sections, the Republican party, as if in defiance, offers for the suffrages of the American people James G. Blaine, convicted by public opinion of corruption in high places, himself the champion of the corrupt elements of his party and the embodiment of machine methods in politics; and John A. Logan, whose hatred of the South is his chief ground of support by his party. Against such men the Democrats offer Grover Cleveland, the tried reformer in the government successively of a great city and a great State and selected because he has given evidence that he has the ability and the courage to reform the existing abuses in the government of the Union, and Thos. A. Hendricks, an experienced statesman, upon whose honor there has never been a breath of suspicion, and the very man from whom the office, now about to be pressed upon him, was stolen by the great national crime of 1876.

Between the two tickets many of the great and most influential Republican journals of the North, impelled by a high sense of public duty and spurning party domination, have not hesitated to choose Cleveland and Hendricks. That these potent leaders of public opinion have a large following of honest Republican voters is certain. One of these journals, perhaps the ablest of them, puts the issue in these words: "Shall the next President be a man who has weakly yielded to temptation or a man who has unswervingly adhered to the right against powerful enticements to do wrong? A man who begs pecuniary rewards of those his official action has enriched, or one who defies corrupt dictation and seeks only by just courses to deserve the approval of right thinking men? A candidate attacked, impeached, tainted and besmirched all over, or a candidate beyond reproach? A Grover Cleveland, whom honest men respect, or a James G. Blaine, whom rogues love?"

We will not discuss the State ticket further than to say, that at no time in its history has the Democratic party in North Carolina offered for the votes of the people a ticket representing greater ability, integrity and energy than that headed by the name of Hon. Alfred M. Scales, or one that was more favorably received by the people in all parts of the State; while Dr. York, who heads the Republican ticket, having less than two years ago been elected to Congress in part by Democratic votes, on the claim that he was still a Democrat (though he threw off the mask and stood displayed a staunch Republican as soon as he took his seat), cannot command the full vote of his party, because, many of *the faithful* say, it was an outrage to prefer so recent a convert to abler men who have long fought in their ranks.

With such candidates as the Democratic party presents, and such principles as it has enunciated, we have nothing to fear, if we are but true to ourselves. If we will properly organize our forces and go to work we shall surely win. After twenty-four years of exclusion from administration of National affairs, all indications point to a triumphant return of Democracy to power on the 4th of March next, and if the people will but remember what Democracy has done for them in this State, we shall elect our whole ticket by a greater majority than ever before. They cannot forget the venality, corruption, fraud, incompetency and oppression, culminating in actual war upon our people, attending Republican rule in the State and from which Democracy promptly relieved them. They cannot forget that by reckless appropriations and the issue of fraudulent bonds, for which the State received nothing in return, the Republicans destroyed her credit and reduced her to bankruptcy, and that the Democrats have annihilated the fraudulent bonds and by a fair compromise with the creditors of the State reduced her honest debt by three fourths and restored her old fair credit in the markets of the world. They cannot forget that Republicans levied heavy taxes upon the people professedly for popular education but misused the money so that no schools were taught; while now, with less burdensome taxation, Democrats are expending over half a million of money annually in teaching the children of both races under a system of public instruction which is admitted to be equal to the best in the land. They cannot forget that notwithstanding the immense appropriations made for railroad purposes all our railroads languished under Republican control. Under Democratic administration, the debt for the North Carolina railroad, in which the State's interest was in danger of being sold, has been adjusted, the continued control of the road by the State secured, and its prosperity established, so that it must be a source of great profit instead of a public burden. The Western North Carolina railroad, which was left in a wretched condition, the Blue Ridge seemed to be an insuperable barrier to its further progress, has pierced the mountains, one branch of it put in connection with the great railroad system of the northwest, and the other rapidly approaching the extreme western border of the State and developing the many resources of counties so long cut off from the rest of the world; the Yadkin Valley railroad resuscitated and extending its iron arm across the North Carolina railroad at Greensboro toward the fertile valleys of our northwestern region; and the Chester and Lenoir road; &c., &c.! And more than all this, they cannot forget that in place of confusion, doubt, suspicion and war, Democracy has given us prosperity, happiness, hopeful confidence and blessed peace. What reason there can be to make a change now and run the risk of being remitted to our wretched condition of 1868 and 1870 it is difficult to see.

But that our victory may be signal and overwhelming we must *organize and work.* Let every man remember that in this great Republic he is a part of the sovereignty of the country; and that it is his *duty* to exercise his high prerogative by assisting in the selection of faithful public servants. This he can best do by informing himself and his neighbors about public issues, and seeing to it that he and they vote at the election. Let not a white man of one of our Eastern counties in which there is little or no prospect of electing local Democratic candidates, stay from the polls for that reason. But let him remember that in respect to the State and National tickets his vote will count as much as that of any man in a strong Democratic county, or one in which the contest is close—and that so long as the white men of the East do all they can to keep the State under Democratic control the white voters of the West who are safe under any form of county government, will from a mere sense of justice see to it that the present or some similar form of county government, is maintained for their protection. For their own as well as the public good, let them see to it that their votes are not lost to the common cause.

Work to be effective must be *organized.* Let the county committees everywhere be composed of good men, intelligent, active, zealous Democrats, who will see that the township committees are fully organized and in working trim. Let the township committees report regularly and fully to the county committees and let the latter report in like manner to this committee. Let Cleveland and Scales clubs be formed in every township and neighborhood in the State; and let the Democratic hosts, organized and equipped like a great army, march on under the banner of honesty and reform to triumphant and glorious victory in November.

For the Committee.

R. H. BATTLE,
Chairman.

DIED.

MCCASKILL—Mrs. SARAH A. MCCASKILL, a native of Moore County, but for many years a resident of Cumberland County, and a useful member of Long Street Church, departed this life, Sabbath evening, July 20th, 1884, aged 70.

J. P. M.

WEIR—At Danville, Va., Mrs. W. R. WEIR, wife of James C. Weir, formerly of Raleigh.

The deceased was the daughter of Wm. R. and Margaret W. Wiley and was born in Fayetteville, July, 4th, 1857. She leaves a devoted husband to mourn her untimely death and care for two infant children, who all their lives must feel the loss of a good mother.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Increasing Importance of New Orleans

The rapidly increasing importance of New Orleans, as not only a business centre, but of social and intellectual development is foreshadowed in the magnificent preparations being now perfected for the Great Industrial and Art Exposition to be held there this autumn. The Managers challenge the grandeur of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and no visitor or exhibitor will neglect the opportunity, if he is wise, both before and during the exhibition time, to invest in the honorably managed Louisiana State Lottery, the next Drawing of which will take place Tuesday, August 12. Any information can be had on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

IF THE EXISTENCE OF WORMS IN THE intestines darkens the complexion, is it not reasonable to suppose that their presence will ruin health? Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the body.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	13½@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10@12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	2@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	60@
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	10@12	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@5.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.50@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	STUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	17@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.05
Pease,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	27½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 23—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1.02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

FRANK W. THORNTON.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SATINS.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
NUNS VEILING.
CASHMERES.
CRAPE CLOTH.
TAMISE CLOTH.
IMPERIAL FRENCH SERGE.
JERSEY CLOTH.
PLAIN BUNTING.
CHECK BUNTING.
STRIPED BUNTING.
INVISIBLE CHECK BUNTING.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
July 24, 1884. 1t

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,
Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
For Cash, to Close out Stock.
Trimmed Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets
AND STRAW GOODS GENERALLY, FOR 20 DAYS. CALL EARLY.
Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AT 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

Established 50 Years.
GOLDEN ARK
ESTABLISHED 1834 FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
THE JEWELERS.
REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.
AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,
INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.
The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Castors and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.
Fayetteville, N C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

McNEILL'S
MUSIC STORE.
The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of
ORGANS.
Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

WANTED.
A MALE TEACHER for the second grade of the Fayetteville Graded School. Applications to be addressed to
A. B. WILLIAMS,
President Board of Trustees.
July 21, 1884. 1t

CRAYON PORTRAITS.
MISS LILLIAN ARNOLD wishes to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville to samples of her Crayon work which can be seen at McNeill's Music Store from July 27th to August 1st. Orders for Crayon Portraits solicited.
July 24, 1884. 77-2t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE ADVENT TERM, (the 87th session), begins Thursday, September 11th, 1884.
For Catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
July 24, 1884. 77-2m

To Whom it may Concern!
BY an act of legislation the Fayetteville Graded School was chartered, and under said act all obligations become amenable to law. Consequently (from necessity) all unsettled notes in hands of the Trustees must and shall be closed. "A word to the wise", if heeded, will save *expense* and much *unpleasantness.* By order of
BOARD TRUSTEES.
July 24, 1884. 1t

A CARD.
ANY one willing to Board, on very reasonable terms, pupils from abroad attending the Graded School, will find it to their interest and that of the School by making it known at once, stating terms and number they are willing to take, thereby enabling the Board of Managers to advertise and provide for same.
BOARD TRUSTEES.
July 24, 1884. 1t

FOR SALE!
A PRINTING PRESS!
WE have for sale a second-hand "ADAMS" PRINTING PRESS, in good condition. We offer a rare bargain. Write to us for terms and description. Address THE HOME,
Pittsboro, N. C.
July 24, 1884. 3t

ICE CREAM
MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the
OBSERVER OFFICE.

"Without a Parallel."
OWING to the immense sale of our 50 cents Thetis and $1.00 Pivot Corsets, the manufacturers have kindly agreed to make them out of finer Sateen, put more Bones in them and Embroider them more elaborately than ever. This enables us to place better and more desirable
CORSETS
on the market than ever offered by any other house in the State. All intelligent and discriminating customers are respectfully invited to call at
GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECIVED,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Slippers and Ties,
at prices to suit the times. A handsome assortment of Gent's, Boy's and Youth's
FOOT WEAR.
Two more cases of 5 cents Lawns.
Three cases of 4-4 Bleaching from 7 cents up.
2,000 Corsets, Hip Gore, at 25 cents a piece, and many articles too numerous to mention, for sale at
GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
24, 26, 28 and 30 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

TURNIP SEEDS.
LANDRETH'S NEW CROP
TURNIP SEEDS,
a full assortment for sale by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

Episcopal Female Institute,
WINCHESTER, VA.
REV. J. C. WHEAT, D. D., Principal, assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers. The 11th annual session opens Sept. 10, 1884. Terms moderate. Number of boarders limited. Applications for the vacancies created by the retirement of members of the graduating class will now be received. Apply for circulars to the principal,
J. C. WHEAT.
July 10, 1884. 75-1m

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION, 1884, begins the fourth Monday (28th) of July.
Terms as heretofore.
New Catalogue just issued.
July 10, 1884. 75-4t

Lieut. Greely's Party Rescued.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following telegram was received this morning from Commander Schley:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., 9 A. M., July 17.

Hon. W. E. Chandler,

Secretary of the Navy:

The Thetis, Bear and Lock Garry arrived here to-day from West Greenland. All well. Separated from the Alert one hundred and fifty miles north during a gale.

At 9 P. M., June 22d, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergeant Brainerd, Sergeant Fredericks, Sergeant Long, hospital steward Bender-bock, private Connell and Sergeant Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergeant Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost bite, and died July 6th, at Gadhaven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative.

Seventeen of the twenty-five persons comprising this expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued, and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One, Eskimo Turevike, was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of Western Greenland. Five bodies were buried in an ice fort, near the camp, but were swept to sea by the winds and currents before my arrival and could not be recovered.

The names of the dead recovered, with the dates of their death, are as follows: Sergeant Crass, January 1st, 1884; Wederick and Eskimo, April 5th; Sergeant Lenn, April 6th; Lieut. Lockwood, April 9th; Sergeant Jewell, April 12th; private Ellers, May 19th; Sergeant Roiston, May 23d; private Whistler, May 24th; Sergeant Isreal, May 27th; Lieut. Kislingbury, June 1st; private Henry, June 6th; private Schnieder, June 13th.

The names of the dead buried in the ice fort, with the date of death, where the bodies were not recovered, are as follows: Sergeant Rice, April 9th, 1884; Corporal Salema, June 3rd; private Bender, June 6th; acting assistant Sergeant Ravy June, 6th; Sergeant Gardner, June 12th; drowned while breaking through newly formed ice while sealing, Jens Edwards Eskimo, April 24th.

I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here, for safety and better transportation in sea way. This appears to me imperative.

Lieut. Greely abandoned Fort Conger August 9th, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet September 29th, following, with the entire party well. He abandoned all of his boats and was adrift for thirty days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established October 21st, 1883, at the point where he was found.

During nine months his party had to live upon the scanty allowance of food brought from Fort Conger; that cached at Payer harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares, in 1875, but found much damaged by the lapse of time; that cached by Beebe, at Cape Sabine in 1882; and a small amount saved from the wreck of the Proteues in 1883, and landed by Lieuts. Garlington and Caldwell on the beach where Lieut. Greely's party was found camped. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled sealskin straps from their sealskin clothing. Lichens and shrimps were preserved in good weather, when they were strong enough to make an exertion; but as thirteen hundred shrimps were required to to fill a gallon measure, the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely. The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all the winter, so that two hundred and forty rations at the latter point could not be reached.

All of Lieut. Greely's records, and all of the instruments brought by him from Fort Conger, are recovered and are on board.

From Hare Island to Smith's Sound I had a constant and furious struggle with the ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to roam their way from lead to lead, through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when rafted, much greater. The Thetis and Bear reached Cape York June 18th, after a passage of twenty one days in Melville Bay, with two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine. Returning seven days later, fell in with seven others of this fleet off Werstenholme island, and announced Lieut. Greely's rescue to them, that they might not be delayed from their fishing ground, nor be tempted into the danger of Smith Sound, in view of the reward of $25,000 offered by Congress.

Returning across Melville Bay we fell in with the Alert and Lock-Garry, off Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice, Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with the transport so early in the season before an opening occurred.

Lieut. Emory, with the Bear, has supported me throughout with great skilfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of recovering Lieut. Greely.

I would ask instructions about the Lock-Garry, as the charter party held by her master differs in several respects from mine.

The Greely party are very much improved since their rescue, but they were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Forty-eight hours' delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all now living.

The season north is late and the closest for years. Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years.

This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the Secretary of War, in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

(Signed) W. S. SCHLEY,
Commander.

Mr. John Bragg, who has ability and experience, will start a semi-weekly paper in Charlotte next week, which he will call the *Democratic Rooster*.

Our sister town of Polkton had the honor of raising the first Cleveland and Scales flag that was thrown to the breeze in the State. Polkton is nothing if not patrictic. —*Monroe Express.*

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

At a ratification meeting at Indianapolis, July 12, Ex-Governor Hendricks spoke as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: You are almost as mad as they were in the convention at Chicago. [Great cheering.] I thought they would not stop up there at all, and I thought there was no limit to the crowd of people there, but I find there is a larger crowd almost here. I am very much encouraged and delighted to meet you on this occasion. You come to celebrate and to express your approval of the nominations that were made at Chicago. I am glad that you are cordial in this expression. This is a great year with us. Every fourth year the people elect the two great officers of the government. This year is our great year, and every man, whatever his party associations may be, is called upon to reconsider all questions upon which he is disposed to act and having reconsidered to cast his vote in favor of what he believes to be right. The Democrats of Indiana appointed me one of the delegates to the convention at Chicago. I spent nearly a week in attendance in that city. I return to say a few things to you, and only a few things, in regard to that convention.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

It was the largest convention ever held in America. Never has such an assemblage of people been seen before. It was a convention marked in its character for sobriety, deliberation and purposes. It selected two men to carry the banner, and leaving that convention and going out before the people the question is, "Will you help carry the banner?" [Great cheering and cries of "We will do it."] I do not expect, I have no right to expect, that I will escape the criticism and it may be the slander of the opposite party. I have not in my life suffered very much from that, but I come before you, Democrats, Conservatives, Independents and all men who wish to restore the government to the position it occupied before these corrupt times, and to all such men I make my appeal for your support for the high office for which I have been nominated by the Democracy at Chicago. [Great cheers.]

Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, is the nominee for President. He was promoted to that high office by the largest majority ever deciding an election in that State. He is a man of established honesty of character, and if you will elect him to the Presidency of the United States you will not hear of Star routes in the postal service of the country under his administration. [Cheers.] I will tell what we need—Democrats and Republicans will alike agree on that—we need to have the books in the government offices opened for examination. [Cheers and cries of "That is it."] Do you think that men in this age never yield to temptation? [Laughter.] It is only two weeks ago that one of the Secretaries at Washington was called before a Senate committee to testify in regard to the condition of his department. In that department was the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In that department an examination was being held by the committee, and it was ascertained by the oath of the Secretary that sits at the head of the department that the defalcation found during the last year, as far as it had been estimated, was $63,000, and when asked about it he said that he had received a letter a year ago informing him of some of these outrages and that a short time since somebody had come to him and told him that there were frauds going on in the service, but that members of Congress had recommended the continuance of the head of the bureau with such earnestness that he thought it must be all right, and now it turns out that the public is $63,000 out—and how much more no man, I expect, can now tell. But what is the remedy? To have a President that will appoint a head of bureau that will investigate the condition of the books and bring all the guilty parties to trial. [Cheers and cries of "That is it!"

CLEVELAND THE MAN FOR THIS DUTY.

My fellow-citizens, I believe that for such a duty as this, for the purpose of maintaining the United States Government for the people of this country, I can commend to your confidence Grover Cleveland, of New York. [Great cheering.] Not long since there were troubles in the local government of the city of Buffalo and the conservative people of that city nominated Grover Cleveland as a candidate for Mayor, not upon a party ticket, but upon a citizens' ticket, with the duty assigned to him of correcting the evils that prevailed in the government of the city of Buffalo.

He was elected and entered upon the duties of office and made corrections in the management of the affairs of that city so clearly and so well defined that the people of New York took him up and made him Governor of that State, and that is the way he comes before you now. [Cries of "Hurrah for Cleveland."] He who corrects all evils in a badly administered city and who goes from that service into affairs of the State government and makes corrections there will then step in the natural order of proceeding into the affairs of another government and bring about reforms there. [Great cheering.] My fellow-citizens, I did not intend to speak this long to you. [Loud cries of "Go ahead!" and "Keep it up!"] The convention at Chicago did not realise all that we expected. For myself, I had no expectations. In no respect, in no sense was I a candidate for any office whatever. We did not realize that we expected, but I believe that is the fate of humanity almost everywhere and under almost every circumstance. But have we realized that that should encourage us to make an effort for good government? [Cries of "That is the beginning."] Not that I want the office to which I was nominated, for you know that I did not desire that; but somebody must be nominated for Vice President to run on the ticket with the candidate for President, and when the ticket is presented to you, you are called upon to pass judgment upon it in respect to its merits throughout. [Cheers and cries of "Yes," and "We will support it."]

A CHANGE NEEDED.

That is the question, Will you support it? [Cheers and cries of "We will."] And in asking that question I want to ask you another. Do you not, all of you, Democrats and Republicans, believe that the affairs of government have been long enough in the hands of one set of men? [Cries of "We do."] And do you not all believe that we have reached a period when there ought to be a change? [Cries of "We do" and "We will have it."] I do not ask that all shall be turned out. That is not the idea. It is not the idea if a man has done his duty well and faithfully, if he has not used the powers of his office to disturb the rights of the people, if he has not furnished money to corrupt elections, if he has simply confined himself to the duties of his office, I am not clamoring for his official blood. But, my fellow-citizens, of these 120,000 men that now fill official positions in the country, we have no right to suppose from all that has taken place that they are all honest (cheers and laughter) and the only way that we can know is to make a change. A month ago everybody supposed that all the employes in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery were honest, and now, at the very first examination, it turns out they are not. But what is the remedy? Put them out and put honest men in. [Cheers and cries of "That is it!"] We cannot do that if we leave the same President and heads of departments and heads of bureaus in.

Chandler Answers Hendricks.

Secretary Chandler has written the following letter to Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks with regard to the frauds in the Navy Department referred to by the latter in his speech at Indianapolis Saturday night:

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.

SIR: A candidate for Vice President should speak with decent fairness. In your speech at Indianapolis last Saturday night you made statements from which you meant that the public should believe that it appeared by my testimony that the frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of this department amounted during the past year to $63,000; that I was informed of some of these outrages a year ago; that after I was informed of the frauds I disbelieved them, because members of Congress had recommended the continuance of the chief of the bureau, and that I took no adequate action concerning them, whereupon you demanded the election of a President who would appoint a chief of the bureau who would investigate the condition of the books and bring all the guilty parties to trial.

To the contrary of all this I testified that the suspected vouchers commenced as far back as June 21, 1880, although a small voucher was paid as late as January 25, 1884; that while an anonymous letter of about a year ago charged drunkenness upon the chief clerk, Daniel Carrigan, which the Chief of the Bureau, Dr. Phillip S. Wales, reported to me was not true, I had no information leading to the frauds until December or January last; that I determined simultaneously with beginning investigation to have a new Chief of the Bureau in place of Dr. Wales, whose term was to expire January 26, and also a new chief clerk; that great opposition to the change was made by members of Congress, but I persisted, and Dr. Wales went out on that date and Carrigan was put out February 4, and that the investigation of frauds and the arrests of guilty parties have since proceeded with due diligence.

It is true that I stated that the recommendations for reappointment of Dr. Wales, whom I found in office when I went in, April 7, 1882, were of such a character as to fully justify me in believing that the affairs of his bureau had been well administered. Senator McPherson wrote the following letter under date of December 18:

"As the term of office of Surgeon General Wales of the Navy Department is soon to expire, and considering it not a political office, I presume, as I am a perfect prodigal with the article of advice, to ask, for the good of everybody and everything relating to that service, that you reappoint him. I do this because he is an excellent officer, having ability and energy, qualities not general in the naval service and which, I think, should be nourished when discovered. I feel sure if any officer has deserved such recognition from the appointing power by reason of faithful and efficient service in the past that officer is Surgeon General Wales."

A petition for reappointment, written by Carrigan, was sent to the President, headed by J. G. Carlisle, followed by Phil B. Thompson, Jr., Leopold Morse, R. H. M. Davidson, D. W. Aiken, Wm. McAdoo, George D. Wise, John C. Nicholls, P. A. Collins, H. B. Lovering, Robert B. Vance, D. W. Connolly, Charles B. Lore, George A. Post, Albert S. Willis, Carleton Hunt, G. W. Hewitt, William H. F. Fiedler and other Representatives in Congress, saying of Dr. Wales: "He has administered the affairs of that bureau during the last four years with signal ability and success."

United States Senators McPherson, Butler, Brown, Colquitt, Beck, Williams, C. W. Jones, Ransom and thirty-two other Senators, also using Carrigan as their writer, petitioned for Dr. Wales' reappointment, stating that "his administrative capacity has been fully demonstrated by the successful management of the bureau of which he now has charge."

Senator McPherson and Speaker Carlisle, and others of the most prominent of these gentlemen who demanded Dr. Wales' reappointment, were with you in the convention at Chicago and could have informed you that he had borne a good reputation; that the law required that the chief of the bureau should be a naval surgeon and placed the medical expenditures in his hands; that his was in no sense a political office, but that if he had any politics he was a Democrat, and that any attempt to make political capital out of frauds for which this naval surgeon, who is their intimate friend, is solely responsible would be disengenuous and unfair; that they did not succeed it keeping Dr. Wales and his chief clerk, Carrigan, in office is very fortunate.

Hendrick's Reply.

Ex-Governor Hendricks has written the following in response to the letter of Secretary Chandler, published in the Associated Press papers this morning:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1884.

Hon. W. E. Chandler:

SIR: I find in the newspapers this morning a letter to me from yourself written yesterday and circulated through the Associated Press. You complain that I did you injustice in an address to the people of this city made the evening before. In that address I urged that "we need to have the books in the government office opened for examination" and as an illustration I cited the case of a fraudulent voucher in one of the bureaus of your department and stated that upon your testimony before a sub committee of the Senate it appeared that the frauds amounted to $63,000; and is not every word of that true? You were brought before the committee and testified as I stated. You admitted, under oath, that the sum of money lost amounted to $63,000, but your defense was that the embezzlement did not wholly occur under your administration, but that a part of it was under that of your predecessor. It seems to have covered the period from June, 1880, down to January 25, 1884. Does that help your case? You were at the head of the department a year and nine months of that period and your predecessor about one year and ten months. He was in office at the payment of the first false voucher on January 21, 1880, and up to April 17, 1882, when you came in, and you continued thence until the last false voucher was paid January 25, 1884. The period was almost equally divided between yourself and your predecessor. How much of the $63,000 was paid out under yourself and how much under your predecessor your letter does not show; but, sir, upon the question that I was discussing, does it make any difference who was Secretary when the false vouchers were paid? I urged that in cases like this, when frauds are concocted in the vaults or in the books of the department, the only remedy of the people is a change of the control, so that the books and vouchers shall come under the examination of new and disinterested men.

The letter goes on to point out that the Secretary was notified of these frauds last year and yet took no action and left the accused men in office until Government Detective Wood brought the frauds to light and they were published through the Associated Press. The excuse that Dr. Wales' reappointment was urged by members of Congress, Mr. Hendricks says, is no excuse.

Members of Congress knew nothing of the frauds, they had no opportunity to know. It was within your reach and duty. They were probably his personal friends; you were his official superior. But, in fact, did you reappoint him? I understand not. Perhaps the detective discovered the frauds too soon. But Dr. Wales was not one of the guilty parties. He neither forged the vouchers nor embezzled the money. His responsibility in the case is just the same as your own. He was the official superior of the three rogues, as you were of himself, as of them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds or punished the parties. I have not thought of or considered this as a case of politics. Addressing my neighbors I said that this and like cases admonish them to demand civil service reform in the removal of all from office who will not seek to promote it within the sphere of their official duty and authority.

THE GREAT CHESS PLAYER DEAD.—Paul Morphy, the famous chess player, and for years the chess champion of the world, was found dead in his bath tub July 10th, his death being due to congestion of the brain, resulting from taking a shower bath while very much heated.

Paul Morphy was of Creole descent, and was born in New Orleans on June 22, 1837. His father was a distinguished judge of the State Supreme Court. Morphy was educated at the Jefferson Academy, in New Orleans, and at St. Joseph's College, in Springhill, near Mobile, Ala., graduating in 1854. In 1855 he began studying law with the intention of practicing at the Lousiana bar.

When Mr. Morphy first began playing games blindfolded his friends advised against it, as they feared the mental strain was too much. When, however, he played seven games at one time with his eyes bandaged, and succeeded in winning six of them, an English paper solemnly warned him of the probable result. Despite this warning, he journeyed immediately to Birmingham and played eight games without seeing the board. He continued playing in this exhausting manner until his mind gave way and he lost not only his control over the chess board, but also over his own actions. The strain on his brain produced brain fever, from which he never recovered. He gave up chess altogether, and showed the utmost abhorrence of it. He has been for years a conspicuous figure on the streets here, always dressed like a dandy of a half century ago, smiling and talking to himself as he promenaded up and down, but holding converse with no one. He was 46 years of age, of independent fortune. He always declined to play chess for money, although splendid offers were made. He was very small in size, and with sharp, unprepossessing features.

THE ENO CASE.—The decision of Judge Caron, of Quebec, in the Eno case is a surprise to no one who has watched the proceedings or become familiar with the law governing the matter. The recent precedent made by Judge Brown in the Tally case would have been conclusive had there been no others on which the decision could rest. The substance of Judge Caron's judgment was that, while he could not concern himself with what the laws of New York made forgery, and must consider the law as defined by English and American authorities and applicable to the treaty provisions, he was unable to find in the evidence presented sufficient proof of the guilt of Eno, even under the law of New York. Mr. Eno, therefore, regains his liberty, with the proud consciousness that it is due to the neglect of his Government and that of Great Britan to provide for the mutual surrender of such offenders as he. We trust that his lawyers enjoyed the "champagne lunch" which he provided for them, and felt at home in the society of a man of his distinguished and well-known virtue.—*N. Y. Times.*

A MODERN MECCA.—North Carolina is a modern Mecca. Last Thursday a miner from Colorado was here looking after our mines and minerals; Friday two miners from Colorado were here on the same errand, and Saturday a Californian made his appearance.—*News and Observer.*

[These are evidently the results of the work of the Agricultural Bureau, which are day by day bringing forth good results.]

Ex Senator Thurman has given Cleveland a splendid indorsement at his old home. Ex-Senator McDonald is enthusiastic in his support. Everybody likes the ticket.

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12, 1884. 171st Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5 do	2,000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do	do 500	4,500
9 do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$305,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
July 17, 1884. 76 4t

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.
I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $80. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and entire, and is imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884 69-3m

Merchant Mills.
The Old Reliable again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S
Ague Cure
contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.
WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE
to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
June 5, 1884. 70-26t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

150 Hhds. Molasses.
WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.
EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

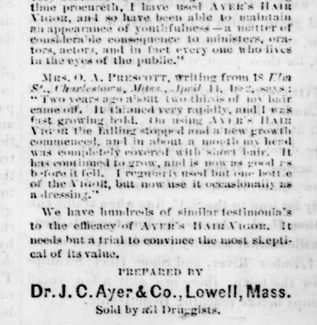
J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.
WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Gauges and Valves all sizes.
Gauge Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!
I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

AYER'S
Hair Vigor
restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.
It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.
MR. C. P. BRUCHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882:* "I lost all my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair. Your VIGOR acts nobly, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."
J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."
MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880:* "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which Time generally, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."
MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Ella St., Charlestown, Mass., April 11, 1882,* says: "Two years ago about two thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."
We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

HERRING'S SAFES


"Tried and Proven Trustworthy."
HERRING'S SAFES.
THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.
Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5:36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 09
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 33
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 54
Swann's	68.6	4 33	*4 50
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 50
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7 2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14 0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 11
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 10

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 20
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	24.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 40

*Flag Stations.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
July 10, 1884. 76tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.
WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.
I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
Foutz's Powders WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y